

State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a distilled extract of witch hazel.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, to wit, "A valuable local remedy and indicated for the relief of rheumatism, * * * ples, etc.", was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On December 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25413. Misbranding of Blackstone's Tru Laxative Bromides Quinine Cold Tablets. U. S. v. 136 Dozen Bottles of Blackstone's Tru Laxative Bromides Quinine Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36687. Sample no. 51942-B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label bore erroneous statements.

On December 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 136 dozen bottles of Blackstone's Tru Laxative Bromides Quinine Cold Tablets at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in or about November 1930, by the Blackstone Manufacturing Co., from Newark, N. J., to Erie, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "For Your Health's Sake A True Assistant For * * * Coughs * * * and * * * for La Grippe."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetanilid (1.4 grain per tablet), quinine dihydrobromide (0.96 grain per tablet), and aloes.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the statement appearing in the circular [enclosed in the package], to wit, "Quinine in this form does not affect the head", was false and misleading; (b) in that the following statements appearing upon and within the package were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For Your Health's Sake A True Assistant for * * * Coughs * * * and La Grippe * * * For * * * La Grippe"; (box) "For * * * La Grippe * * * These tablets are an ideal preparation for * * * coughs * * * and the grippe. The second or third dose will alleviate the feverish conditions. * * * Take the tablets sufficiently * * * until relief sets in * * * until relieved"; (circular) "For * * * La Grippe * * * These tablets are an ideal preparation for * * * Coughs * * * and the La Grippe. The second or third dose will alleviate the feverish conditions * * * Take the tablets until * * * relief sets in * * * until relieved. [Similar statements in foreign languages]."

On January 7, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25414. Misbranding of Tru-Lax. U. S. v. 26 Dozen Boxes of Tru-Lax. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36689. Sample no. 51944-B.)

Erroneous statements were borne on the label of this article and unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for it.

On December 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 dozen boxes of Tru-Lax at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in or about November 1930, by the Blackstone Manufacturing Co., from Newark, N. J., to Erie, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and coupon) "Nature's True Assistant for Constipation * * * Nature's True Laxative * * * The True Chocolate Laxative."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of phenolphthalein (1.7 grain per tablet) and chocolate which was worm-eaten and contained wormy excreta.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the statement appearing upon the carton, box, wrapper, and coupon, to wit, "The True Chocolate Laxative", was false and misleading in that the article was not a chocolate laxative

but was a wormy phenolphthalein laxative; (b) in that the statement appearing on the carton, to wit, "Nature's True Assistant for Constipation", and the statement appearing on the coupon, to wit, "Nature's true laxative", were false and misleading, since phenolphthalein is not a naturally occurring product; and (c) in that the following statements appearing upon the package were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "For Your Stomach's Sake"; (coupon) "It helps nature to keep you well. * * * Makes your system sweet and clean. When you are troubled with Sleeplessness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Indigestion, * * * Bad Breath, Gas, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Billiousness or Distress after Eating, you should eat Tru-Lax * * * Tru-Lax acts * * * without the distressing after-effects experienced with other laxatives. Tru-Lax is the ideal form of laxative for invalids and very weak patients. The system receives Tru-Lax without becoming upset or irritated. True-Lax helps to keep the little folks well, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes. True-Lax for yourself will help you work better, keep you fit—your brain clear and active. It will eliminate the impurities your body does not desire. * * * helps Nature work right tomorrow feel bright * * * Keep them Well and Happy."

On January 7, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25415. Adulteration and misbranding of Lubrol. U. S. v. 32 Packages of Lubrol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36754. Sample no. 41773-B.)

This article failed to conform to the standard under which it was sold, unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for it, and its label bore erroneous statements as to its potency as a germicide.

On December 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of certain packages of Lubrol at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1935, by Atlas Laboratories, from Akron, Ohio, to Birmingham, Ala., and charging both adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Germicide * * * Boric Acid 5%."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, boric acid (1.19 percent), Irish moss, glycerin, starch, lactic acid, and a small amount of oxyquinoline sulphate; and a bacteriological examination showed that the article was incapable of destroying *Staphylococcus aureus* in 1 hour.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely: (Circular) "Germicide * * * Boric Acid 5%."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular were false and misleading: "Germicide", "Formula: Boric Acid 5%", "Lactic Acid * * * neutralizes the fluids in the vagina", "Chinosol (Oxyquinoline Sulphate) is a nontoxic antiseptic stronger in action than Bichloride of Mercury", and "Boric acid a mild germicide." The article was alleged to be further misbranded in that the following statements appearing in a circular enclosed in the package were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: "Prophylactic Indicated In: Leucorrhea (Whites), Cervicitis, specific and nonspecific, Vaginitis in all cases where vaginal antiseptics or prophylaxis is desired."

On January 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25416. Adulteration and misbranding of Spark'I Rub Alcohol Compound. U. S. v. 1,074 Bottles of Spark'I Rub Alcohol Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36793. Sample no. 44033-B.)

This article failed to conform to its professed standard and the label bore erroneous statements concerning its alcoholic content and the quantity of the contents of its container.

On December 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,074 bottles of